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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1881. NUMBER 37.

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MOTHERHOOD.

I Gave my maiden-love, tender and shy,
And yet I was sad. Why? Oh! why!

I gave my wife-love, pure and true,
And yet—and yet I was longing too!

God gave me mother-love, warm and strong,
And my sadness was lost in my lullaby song.

—Harper's Magazine.

A DIREFUL DYNASTY.

Every movement of the republican party has had for its object the strengthening of itself for the final establishment of a government in which the common people shall have no voice, and to place the power in the hands of those who will not scruple to grind and oppress the laboring classes to the emolument of the rich; to establish an empire or dynasty, at once powerful in its workings, and odious and oppressive to its subjects. The republican party cannot vindicate itself from this charge.—Moulton Ensign.

This must be so. The Ensign says so. It is enough to make the angels weep and George Washington to turn in his grave and groan. That "every movement of the republican party has had for its object the strengthening of itself for the final establishment of a government in which the common people shall have no choice," is quite obvious from the history of the party.

It antagonized the extention of slavery so that "the common people shall have no voice."

It threw all its influence for the prosecution of the war so that "the common people shall have no voice."

It overthrew the southern oligarchy so as to "oppress the laboring classes to the emolument of the rich."

It emancipated four millions of "the laboring classes" for the sinister purpose of "oppressing" them.

It placed the ballots in their hands "to establish an empire or dynasty."

It enacted the homestead law giving every poor man a farm, so that "the common people shall have no voice" in the government and to grind them into the dust—farm dust, as it were.

It levied taxes on large incomes so as to oppress the poor and favor the rich.

It enacted a tariff that protects American industries and raises the wages of American labor, in order that "the common people shall have no voice."

It created the best currency in the world by means of which the laboring man always gets his pay in money that does not have to be shaved, and never fails and thus entail losses on the poor noteholder; this is done for the diabolical purpose of "oppressing the laboring classes."

It has fostered education in both state and national legislation, sustaining public schools where the children of both poor and rich may obtain a free education and thus "establish an empire or dynasty at once powerful in its workings and odious and oppressive to its subjects."

And so on through a long list of iniquitous acts. One of its last and probably most glaring deeds was the nomination for president of a man who was once a poor boy, on a farm, and then on the canal, and who, by hard work, has risen to great eminence. This, of course, is only an added evidence that the republican party is thoroughly wedded to the fearful purpose of oppressing "the laboring classes to the emolument of the rich" and corralling the people into a gigantic Golconda, so to speak.

When we contemplate the outrages and damning facts in the history of the republican party, we feel that life is aimless and that "freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell!"—Hawkeye.

It is by no means the Catholic Irish alone that are stirred by English misrule in Ireland. The Protestant rector of Kenmore says that the laws regulating "the tenure of land in Ireland permit the people to be degraded into a position little raised above actual serfdom, where every family relation may be harassed by the interference of estate rules; where freedom of contract is unknown, and the self-respect of the great bulk of the community is degraded into craven fear of offending those who have the power to make or mar the tenant's fortune."—Hawkeye.

THE WHITTAKER TRIAL.

Poor old Schofield seems to get it on all sides. Men of all parties condemn his brutal assault upon a colored boy whom he had in his power.

Schofield is the man who ought to be on trial to-day. He disgraces the uniform of a United States soldier every day that he wears it. The world has already tried and condemned him. When Whittaker's innocence is established before the Court, as we have not the slightest doubt it will be, Schofield should at once be put on trial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and being convicted, should be dishonorably dismissed from the service, if not imprisoned. Gath, the New York editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, thus summarizes the case:

The Whittaker Court-martial attracts a group of blacks and whites every day. The principal interest is in Governor Chamberlain's cross-examination. He has had Schofield before him for two or three days and asks some rather raking questions. I was talking yesterday to an old army companion of Schofield's, who went into the war by his side, and he said: Schofield is an ambitious man. Although he had a military education, his ambition was in the line of an educator and he desired to rear a great college somewhere which should give him broad public influence. When he came East from California he showed symptoms of the Presidential mania and I have understood that he thought he would be accepted as the conservative and Democratic candidate, and be elected. Whether his attitude in the cadet case had any thing to do with it, I do not say; but his report to the Military Academy devoted unusual attention to an exceedingly slight matter, because the case of the negro cadet in the hands of a broadminded man would have been dismissed as a mere incident of emancipation and the new type of citizenship. He gave the case in the report that bias which is now causing it another ransacking, and anybody can see that the two political parties, both in quest of the negro vote, are not going to take strong position, either of them, against the negro cadet until he is clearly shown to be guilty; and, to my mind, they are presuming too much smartness in the negro if they think he tied himself up, lacerated himself, and went to such painful inconvenience in order to make a sensation. When the thing happened it seemed to be entirely accepted by the country that some of the intolerant white boys had put up a job on the darkey; and it is rather new phase of the negro character if the boy plotted his own disgrace, and made so much of it."—Indianapolis Leager.

SIMPLICITY IN DRESS.

Our young girls in America do not seem to have the sense of the beauty of simplicity in dress. No young girl looks as young or as lovely in heavy velvets and loaded trimmings as in simple muslins and soft, clinging materials. They detract from their own fresh charms by calling attention to their adornment. I should be inclined to say that no jewels, unless a single row of pearls about the throat, no lace but simple valenciennes, should be worn any girl younger than twenty-one. A dress perfectly fresh, light in color (where the complexion permits,) beautifully cut, and almost entirely untrimed, cannot be improved upon for a young girl. It is the sweet rounded forms, the dewy bloom of the cheek, the clear young eyes, the soft tender lips, that we want to see. Where silks are worn, they should not be of heavy quality, but soft. Our young girls wear dresses like dowagers. It is a futile waste of money; no beauty is attained.—Harper's Magazine.

Old Peter Cooper built the first locomotive engine in the United States, and assisted to build the first Croton aqueduct. The Cooper Institute, which he presented to New York, has cost him over $850,000, and the same amount of money has been spent in free instruction in it by the trustees paying for the same out of the rents. There are 2,000 students in its schools of science and art, and the pupils earned $13,000 last year.

No attempt will be made this session to secure Congressional action on the postal telegraph bill.

EAST CARROLL.

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

I would have writtin sooner, had I not been very busy since I left your city, arranging my business for the present year. Moreover, my friends in Madison on my way up—and some business (private) had to be attended to at my old home—Delta, which prevented my reaching home as early as I expected. By the way, my presence in Delta created some little commotion, as some of my democratic. "We the people" friends, misconstrued my mission and it was all I could do to convince them that politics in Madison, at this time, had no charms for me. There is an old French saying, however, which is appropriate to their case, which is this: "Evil to him who evil thinks." And I will also say, that those "who sow the wind may expect to reap the whirlwind, and a clear concience will repose in tranquil slumber. I entertain no ill will towards the Madisonians, and I trust they will be equally as generous.

At this writing I can give you but little news worthy of note, save that the planting interests, generally are suffering to some extent, owing to very unpropitious weather which, at this particular season, to many, is truly annoying. However, the planters of East Carroll—both black and white are determined, it seems, to hazard money, labor, stock and their best energies in another trial to succeed if it is possible. Much money and labor was lost last season from a combination of disasters, over which, they had no control.

Politics having gone to rest for a while, I know of nothing in that line to write about.

I see much ado is being made over the idea of a colored man's probable presence, in the President elect's Cabinet. And as usual, ever since reconstruction I see also the same old display of flippancy in discussing the matter, on the part of some of those pretended leaders who have attempted thus far to say that it should or should not be. It is, in my humble opinion, the *foremost* duty of the republican party at this time. And why should it be longer delayed? I am satisfied, fully so, that it was the intention and sincere purpose of the party when first formed to secure for the colored man the highest dignity of citizenship. And I venture the assertion, that its realization would have been witnessed long since, were the illustrous and and lamented Sumner, Lincoln, Garrison, and Greely alive. The leading men of this day, excepting a few of course, it seems evince no further interest than to promote self and self alone. If, the party, cannot, after twenty years of absolute power, as it were, and its banners flushed with recent victory, too give to the colored man the recognition to which he is justly entitled, it will soon have failed in its mission. And will, to no little degree, have forfeited the Negros allegiance. Through every election, for sixteen years whether defeat or success the result, the black man has never swerved in his duty to the republican party, and in too many instances, has given his life blood for the success of its cause.

That the party, the most liberal, so far, that ever existed and which has achieved so much for suffering humanity, will be derelect or prove recreant now, I do not believe.

Yours,
WATCHMAN.

Lake Providence, Feb. 12, 1881.

INAUGURATION BALL.

Washinton, Feb. 13. — Certain Democratic papers have spread a report to the effect that the Inauguration Ball was to be monopolized by colored people. Col. Corbin, one of the committee, said to-day that the fact was out of 3,500 tickets sold only about a dozen had been taken by colored people and these by Fred. Douglass, Senator Bruce, Professor Langston and Professor Greener. He thought that no one would object to meeting this class of colored people anywhere. No tickets would be sold to disreputable persons of either color, but he wanted it understood no color line was to be drawn in this affair. The committee thought five dollars for each person would preclude the attendance of objectionable characters, white or black, and circulating such a report was purely malicious. It was certainly without foundation.—Cincinnati Commercial.

COLORADO.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN.

After roaming about for some time over the West, I find myself in Leadville, which is situated in Lake County, Colorado, on the eastern slope of the Continental Range, and near the head of the Arkansas River. Leadville was founded in 1877, and now contains, with its surroundings, between 16 and 18 thousand people, and is still growing. Rich gold placers were discovered near its site in 1860, and the carbonate silver oars in 1874. One branch of the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. was completed last July to Leadville, thus affording rail transportation from Denver to Leadville. In the spring, when people from all parts of the United States come to this place, eager and intent upon "striking it rich," it is like a bee-hive full of busy working bees; but so soon as the snow has bid the fair days of May adieu, one can see "pack train" after "pack train" leaving the city, each one bound for some portion of the country when he thinks there has not been *much* prospecting done and is *sure* to strike it rich. The American prospector is a type by himself—unique. He is the best fellow you ever met. His heart is as big as a well packed trunk, bound for Saratoga. He is generally "busted" wants to sell an "interest"—wants an "outfit"—two burrows and some "grub" to skin out to make his fortune. The city of Leadville is 10,400 feet high and surrounded by noble scenery. It contains some fine buildings, has four Banks, the Bank of Leadville, First National, Miners Exchange and the City Bank. There has just been finished a fine Court House and Post Office, and a fine, costly School building is just being completed. We have had so far, a very hard winter, and plenty of snow. The snow is about 24 feet deep on an average. All the smelters seem to keep at work, although the oar output is not so large as it was last fall. The memorable strike last summer of the miners, at Leadville, some what stagnated business for a while, but it soon took on the form of activity again. It is very seldom one can find a Southern paper in any of the news establishments, thus you see I am eager to see a paper from Louisiana, and would like to have you send me a copy of your valuable journal. It is my intention to leave this State about August next and if I should "strike it rich" will visit your city. Whatever of interest occurs from time to time, I shall take pleasure in furnishing your paper.

Respectfully,
W. H. GOENS.

Leadville, Feb. 5, 1881.

From an American point of view the opposition to the Jews, which has lately been revived in Germany, seems to be due partly to a survival of the unchristian spirit of medieval Christianity, but more immediately to the hatred which thrift always inspires in the unthrifty. The military ardor which has converted Germany into a great camp has drafted the flower of German youth into army barracks, and diverted the best energy of the people from productive pursuits. At the same time it has impoverished the masses by direct heavy taxes to support the military establishment, and still heavier indirect taxes in cutting off the supply of productive labor. Though many Jewish youth in Germany have proved the native courage of the race on recent battlefields, the more peaceful instincts of the race have led them to seek in commerce and in the professions the distinction which the Christian youths of Germany have looked for in military and official positions. And now the cry is that the Jews monopolize the sources of wealth, and that they crowd the professions and other pursuits of peace and profit. The charge is doubtless largely true, but that fact is as much to the honor of the Jews as it is to the dishonor of those whose lower civilization has allowed them to be distanced in the competitions of peaceful industry, intelligence, persistence, and thrift. If the physically and numerically weaker race can distance their stronger and more numerous competitors in the arts of peace, the fact must be taken as evidence that mind counts for more than stature, and thrift and labor for more than military ardor, in the free conflicts of modern civilization.—Scientic American.

Items of Interest.

Fisk University Jubilee Singers are meeting with great success in New York State.

The Baroness Coutts has settled $80,000 a year on the young man she has just married.

The Maine Senate unanimously concurred in an adverse report upon the woman suffrage question.

It is rumored that General Grant proposes to resign the presidecy of the World's Fair Association.

The Kansas Legislature has voted to place a statute of John Brown in the national gallery at Washington.

The recent census of Switzerland shows a population of 2,841,533, a gain of 174,695 during the past ten years.

The extreme cold weather has been destructive to fish and oysters, and the prices have materially advanced.

General Hancock has written a reply to the invitation to attend the inaugural ceremonies, but he avoids committing himself on the subject.

The cry for more negro labor in South Carolina is pretty general. Labor is scarce and dear, even where the colored population is heaviest.—Charleston News.

A Cincinnati policeman has brought suit for $25,000 damages against seven men who assaulted and beat him while in the discharge of his duties.

In the Whittaker court-martial, Dr. Alexander, Post Surgeon at West Point, testified that he believed Whittaker committed the outrage upon himself.

Eckley B. Coxe, the Democrat who was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate last fall from Wilkesbarre, but declined to take the oath of office, has been re-elected by a majority of 1,500 or 2,000.

Senator Hamlin always refuses to talk to that unhappy man, the "interviewer," though his public life of forty-five years and his personal knowledge of eminent men are matters of great interest. He has always declared that when he wanted to say anything he would either do it in a public way or in writing over his own signature.

The new Union League Club-House at New York is nearly ready for occupation, and is the finest club-house on this continent. There are 1,000 resident members and 500 non-resident, and more than 200 names of applicants on the roll. As not more than 1,000 residents are admitted, the new applicants have to wait for some one to die, and scarcely any body resigns. The new buildin is 84x152 feet, with the short side on Fifth avenue. It is made of Philadelphia brick, laid in red mortar, with heavy brown stone trimmings, and red slate on the roof. Much of the brick work is carved and molded specially. It has a library, picture gallery, and a considerable number of bedrooms. The great dining-room is in the forth story, and there are two elevators for passengers.

OUR MINISTERS.

"Since the abolition of slavery, our churches have increased in numbers and membership with astonishing rapidity. The colored Baptists alone are now more than a half million souls. This has necessitated a corresponding augmentation of our ministry; but in making ministers, the churches and councils have been far to loose and indifferent respecting the moral and intellectual fitness of ministerial aspirants. Owing to this looseness and indifference on the part of the churches and ordaining councils, the denomination is now burdened and dishonored and disgraced by a number of ministerial scoundrels, who roam from place to place sowing seeds of corruption, and killing respect for the sacred calling. The confidence and respect accorded to the ministry fifty years ago by both saint and sinner, have been shamefully crucified by the incompetency and the evil fruits of the hypocritical scamps who find easy access to our pulpits; and the faith once delivered to the saints has become so impregnated with error taught by these devil-called ministers, that it is now hardly distinguishable in some of our current theology.—National Monitor.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1881.

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

The authorization to Capt. Wm. B. Barrett, to collect moneys due the LOUISIANIAN has been revoked. All indebtness to the paper must be paid on and after this date either at the office, or to Mr. George E. Paris, who has kindly consented to act as agent for the paper until the return of the proprietor.

In accordance with the special notice in our editorial columns of the last issue, we assume temporary charge of the LOUISIANIAN during the absence of the editor and proprietor. Whilst we cannot presume to give to our readers the information which they have been accustomed to receive from the able pen of our experienced editor, we shall take pleasure in making the paper as interesting as possible during our stay. We trust therefore, that our patrons will take comfort from the fact, that aside from our feeble efforts, they will be furnished with all important doings at the Capitol relative to the incoming administration from the personal observation of the editor.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

New Orleans, Feb. 24, 1881.

The members of the Committee are requested to meet on Wednesday, March, 10th, corner Exchange Alley, and Customhouse St. to consider business of importance, punctual attendance is requested at 7 o'clock sharp.

TAYLOR BEATTIE, Chairman.
T. De S. TUCKER, Secretary.

We are indebted to Mr. A. R. Stirling, of St. Mary parish, for a postoffice money order, coveriug a year's subscription to the LOUISIANIAN. We appreciate it the more because we know Mr. Stirling to be a friend to progress, and we are proud to see men of his standing rallying to the support of the LOUISIANIAN. He is the class of recruits that reflects credit upon the Republican party.

What has become of our agents in North Louisiana, especially in East Carroll?

A revival of unprecedented interest is going on in the churches at Mentor. The awful example presented by office-seekers has set the Mentor sinners to trembling.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Before our next issue will have made its appearance, the Hayes Administration will be a thing of the past, and President Garfield will be at the helm of the Nation. Believing in the sentiments of one of our great writers. "Let the dead past burry its dead," we shall have nothing to say derogatory of the Hayes regime, but shall throw a mantal of charity over whatever may have been its short comings, and deal with the more enlightened views of our prospective President.

Notwithstanding the prognostications of private individuals, and of many public journals, both Democratic and Republican relative to the position of President Garfield toward the stalwart element of his party, especially to the great American statesman Rosco Conkling, it affords ample latitude for mature thought.

As the 4th of March draws near, we can easily diserne what might be the outline of the policy to be pursued by the incoming Administration. No one can fail to see the cool calculation emenating from a great mind, looking toward the building up of his party, and the prosperity of his country, rather than to petty jealousies, or individual agrandisement. But those who have made themselves familiar with the character of the great man, who could successfully forge his way over every barrier, from the farm to the White House, never doubted his wisdom, nor his judgement in any emergency. It is true, we have frequently heard expressions from pretentious individuals, who, from their personal relations with President Garfield, pretended to indicate what would be his policy in rewarding their friends, and punishing their enemies, but we never for a moment believed that the presidency would ever be prostituted by Gen. Garfield not even to reward, nor to satisfy his most intimate friends. But to treat with contempt the great Senator from New York was foreign to our expectations, therefore, when the press notices informed us that Senator Conkling had been invited to Mentor to give his views upon the situation, we were not at all surprised, but rather sustained in our opinion relative to the judgement of the great man. No one in the Nation is better acquainted with the ability and power of Senator Conkling than Gen. Garfield, nor is it strange to see a President divested of selfishness and bigotry, call into his council the greatest statesman of his country. The Republican party can congratulate itself by calling to the executive chair a president who can raise above self for the good of his party and country. With such an able chief magistrate, working in harmony with the great Senator from New York, and his compeers, we may look forward to an era of peace and prosperity.

We feel pained to chronicle the death of U. S. Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. The party has lost a true and tried friend. The news of his death was conveyed to the Senate on the 24th, whilst in session, by his colleague and friend, Senator Cameron, who offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. Carpenter, and that as a mark of respect by the Senate for his memory the remains be removed from Washington to Milwaukee, Wiss., in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and attended by said committee, who shall have full power to carry this resolution into effect.

That the Secretary of the Senate communicate the foregoing to the House of Representatives, and that as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Pendleton, in seconding the resolutions, spoke of the deep sensibility with which he was sure every member of the Senate had received the notice just made, and their full share in the sentiment of sorrow expressed.

The resolutions were adopted, and at 11-20 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to morrow.

The late Senator's chair in the Senate was covered with funeral drapery.

"THE SOLID SOUTH."

The great question which seem to disturb the minds of those who are interested in the destiny of the Nation, is whether the solid South will be disolved, or whether 138 electoral votes will continue to represent a sectional barrier, thereby forcing the North to assume the same attitude? The underlying causes of this great evil does not seen to lie in the direction indicated from time to time by the southern press. "Carpet bag rule" and Negro supremacy were abolished soon after the inauguration of President Hayes, and yet this pyramid stands as solid as it did during the "palmy days" of the Nichols and Hampton administrations.

The great motive arising out of this inquiry is, whether the south has been benefited or not by this great change; whether her agricultural, commercial, and internal improvements have advanced a pace with the liberal and enterprising views of the great North and West?

We are free to confess, that from careful observation, no advancement has been made at all. The conservative citizens has looked in vain for the promised reform, but it has been denied them. In common with the majority, they have appealed to the ballot for that justice which is due to every American citizen, but the "Ring" has wrung out to them in thunder tones that a minority, with power is more potent than the votes of majorities; hence we see retrogression in nearly every department of southern enterprise.

But, can the south with her vast resources, magnificent lands, and genial clime, with every element within her borders, from the skillful genius of the engineer, down to the brawny arms of her native sons of toil to make her great and productive, can she afford to allow sectional jealousies to retard her steps in the great march of civilization and progress? Can a few paltry votes coerced from a defenceless people to solidify one party against the other, repay her for the great detriment done to her interest by her vassalating Nothern ally? We think, that the outcome of the Cincinnati Convention is sufficient to satisfy the most credulous, that, to succeed she must fight her own battles. The time has come when the south or Louisiana at least, can emancipate herself. Upon the eve of a new administration with broad and comprehensive views, the foundation of a successful carreer can be laid which will secure to the south good government, a liberal policy for all ample protection for her staple, and liberal subsidies for her internal improvements. To do this, liberate the ballot and make it possible for every citizen within her borders to vote as securely for the party he choses, as is customany at the North, irrespective of what the result may be.

This will obliterate once and for all the underlying causes of this great evil. Security and confidence will be established in every state, labor will become settled, capital more abundant, waste lands will become teeming farms, broken levees will be rebuilded, overflows will become unknown, and our commercial magnates, will be able to insure rail communication throughout the barren wastes of this fairy land. We do not hesitate to say that much can be accomplished in this direction by judicious action on part of the incoming administration, by a wise distribution of the Federal patronage, and some concessions to those whose interests are identified with the material conditions of this section. Having the utmost confidence in the ability of the new Executive to grapple with this vexed question, we refrain from discussing it at length upon its general merits, but shall watch carefully the interests of all parties concerned, and await patiently the result, which if in accord with our anticipation we believe the "Solid South" will be disolved.

It is stated that General Grant and Senator Hamlin will be appointed ambassadors to negotiate the proposed treaty with Mexico. Two better men could not be selected.

REPUBLICAN.

Under the above named title appears an article in the columns of the Democrat of March 24 from the pen of an individual claiming to be a republican, and attempting to set himself up as a reformer of the Democratic party, by means as base as they are pretentious. This individual is like the rest of his kind who have infested the South ever since reconstruction as political plunderers, to the great detriment of the enfranchised race; having no interest and assuming no position until the prospect of getting a fat office is in sight. During the early days of reconstruction and down to the overthrow of the Packard's government the Negro was a very genial friend to these "wolves in sheep's clothing," but since the cards have changed, they have been roving too and fro, waiting a chance to entrap some foe for their own personal agrandisement.

Upon the organization of the incoming administration, finding those whom they have duped so long not willing to follow their ruinous lead, like the serpent, they are trying to charm the weak ones of the Democratic party to come to their relief in their hour of peril. Nothing can present a more depraved and ungrateful position than the attitude assumed by this would be reformer. For the information of our friends we reproduce the following:

"How can the South get good government without race antagonism? I affirm that the only way for the South to obtain stable government and an absolute deliverance from race antagonisms is through the Republican party. It is the only party that has the courage to

LIMIT THE FRANCHISE.

if necessary, to persons who can read and write. It is the only party that has the vitality to control the corrupt and turbulent elements of the country and purify the political atmosphere by just laws firmly administered. It has a press that can educate public sentiment, and a public sentiment that always responds to reason and argument. The party is not throttled by bigotry or ignorance. It is thoroughly American and Protestant. It is enlightened, progressive and abreast with the spirit of the age. It has the courage of conviction and dares to do what its political convictions call for, and do it through constitutional and legal methods. It does not hide and sneak to strike a blow in the dark.

The surest way for the South to obtain a perfect and absolute settlement of the race issue is for her

WHITE PEOPLE

to take the lead in the Republican party. The Republican party of the nation is yearning to place itself in accord with the white people of the South, and that means something more than empty sympathy. It means material aid and a helping hand. The Republican party does not deal in gush. When the Southern people were stricken with fever the North poured out its millions with unstinted hand. Four-fifths of these contributions came from Republicans. It is not the Southern political solidity known as the

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For this establishment Northern Republicans have no words of praise and never will have. They will fight it and beat it by every means known to political warfare, and as long as it raises its hydra head in solid front.

They are justified in fighting it by the rules of honorable warfare and for reasons too obvious to need recapitulation. That they can beat it has been demonstrated too often to remain longer a question of doubt."

We ask any fair minded individual whether he be republican or democrat to contrast the reasoning of this republican with the speeches made by eminent statesmen all over the north and west during the resent campaign, and what a sad spectacle we behold? An individual asking for the disfrenchisement of a race, whose praises he was always ready to sing as long as they could be duped, by placing his kind of material in power: no better answer can be given than that found in the editorial column of the Democrat which we quote with pleasure showing the sentiment of the average southern democrat with that of the white republican brother.

For more than a decade they were driven to the polls by the Republicans, like so many sheep, and voted against their former masters; but time has changed all that, and now, the negro realizing his true interests lie with the Southern whites, is naturally voting with them.

Hence the alarm of the Republicans, and hence this new and most astounding proposition to disfranchise the negro—this stupendous scheme to bulldoze more than one million and a half of colored voters. While the Southern people opposed, strenuously, the policy of immediately placing the ballot in the hands of the slaves, they made the best of the situation, adjusted themselves to the new order of things, and bent all their energies to educating and elevating the negro to a proper understanding and appreciation of the new and great responsibilities that had been thrust upon him by his so-called friends.

The result is patent to the world: the negro is marvelously prosperous, is increasing rapidly in numbers, is contented with his situation, is being rapidly elevated in the moral and social scale, and the tremendous crops raised mostly by his toil tell in no uncertain language of the extraordinary facility with which the white and black races in the South have managed to adjust their differences and to live in peace and concord.

Under such a condition of affairs the South will be excused from seriously entertaining a proposition which puts to blush the famous White Leagues, against which the Radicals have so furiously railed, and which embodies the most gigantic scheme of bulldozing on record.

The answer is a complete vindication of the Negro, and we need but add that the letter is a timely one and should not be lightly passed over by the leaders of the race, the time has come when the battle must be fought and the sooner the race realize that fact the better. The Negro has proved his loyalty to the Republican party. A few months ago when the Star of General Hancock was in the ascendency, nearly every white republican in the city of New Orleans allied themselves to the Hancock's cause, and resolutions can be found on file to-day emenating from white organization who are out "Heroding Herod in the fealty to Garfield. Of course there are honorable exceptions. When a worthy republican was contesting for Congressional honors in the third district, to sustain the Garfield administration, these stalwart disfranchisers were no where to be found, but now that the congressmen is elected, and Gen. Garfield about to be inaugurated, they are in the foremost rank shouting disfranchise the Negro and give us the offices. We are free to admit that the success of the republican party South depends largely upon the support of the white southern element, not by disfranchising the Negro, but by bringing into the republican party southern men like judge Beattie, and hundreds of others whose interests are identified with that of the Negro, than, and not until then will the republican party be successful in the south. We have abiding faith in the judgement of the incoming executive, and the representation which will be made by parties whose interests and sympathies are in accord with the race, such as Congressman elect C. B. Darrell and others, who are capable of defining to the administration what is needed to build up the republican party upon a solid basis in Louisiana. We commend the Democrat for its conservative views and for repelling the injustice done the race by this republican disfranchiser.

A few days ago the Cincinnati Commercial contained a bit of double-leaded advice to General Garfield. It was that he should not try to please the "bosses." Now Mr. Halstead says that he has told General Garfield "to conciliate Senator Conkling at any terms not involving a sacrifice of principle." A grateful country will recognize Mr. Halstead's wisdom.

William E. Dodge, of New York, is about to put a line of steamers between New York and Liberia, to carry over negroes who wish to settle in their parent continent, where there are now living 20,000 American blacks, among a native population of 750,000—all growing palm-oil, sugar, coffee, and cotton.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader says that since Senator Conkling returned from Mentor "the stalwarts all wear smiling faces." The fact is significant. They have reason to know that General Garfield does not propose to let fair-weather Republicans control his administration.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

HOW TO REDUCE TAXES.

Gov. Cornell of New York, in his message to the incoming Legislature, makes a very strong point in favor of legislation to improve and enlarge the school system of the Empire State. He says:

"Public education is a measure of

PUBLIC ECONOMY,

for, as intelligence is the best antidote for vice and crime, the expenditures for education will lessen the demands for charity and correction."

That is, we *cut down the taxes* when we educate the children so as to enable them to earn money enough not only to take care of themselves, but to enrich the State by their surplus earnings.

The discipline and intelligence and obedience to law—these prime factors in the character and training of the children in our public schools, cannot but tend to *greatly reduce* taxes.

Let few or none of the young grow up into paupers or criminals. The adults may be past help, past reform and may need to die—as they have lived—a burden and public tax for you, the tax-payer, to feed, clothe and house during their life. If a few of them could possibly be saved, the most of them are hopeless cases, and socially, are lost. But, the cry must be,

"SAVE THE CHILDREN!

Save the children!" This can be done in most cases.

When by the training and the opportunities given in the public school you save a child from ignorance and brutality; when you scatter the darkness of the mind by the light of knowledge; when you take the child that might become a plague and a burden, and make of it no mere criminal, but a

USEFUL CITIZEN,

no mere dead weight and heavy drag on all honorable workers, but a source of income and means of profit perpetually, as well as a champion of all right arts and virtues, then you are investing your money at the largest rate of interest.

You make better workmen in the factories and shops, better farmers in the fields, better merchants and mechanics and associates, co-operating in all the circles of business.

You make men happier as you enlarge the horizon of their daily thoughts during the hours of work and of leisure; happier as you make their earnings at once larger and surer, with the power to use them conscientiously, with good taste, and with better effect than the unlettered ever can, or even desire to do.

That is your work as a tax-payer, and work that pays.

It pays you; it pays your children's children, for it protects their property; it improves society; it decreases crime; it increases the virtues of citizens, and their spirit of brotherhood.

Pay this tax, for it will *lower*, and that speedily, all the other taxes many per cent.

Or, as Governor Crittenden of Missouri truthfully and forcibly puts it, "parsimony towards education is liberality towards crime!"

A. Bronson Alcott, the distinguished Boston teacher of ye olden time, at present Dean of the Faculty of the School of Philosophy at Concord, Mass., has just spent a week in Indianapolis, to the great delight of a large circle of people who love occasionally to get out of their senses and explore new lines of thought and have suggested to them new lines of thinking and living. Mr. Alcott is now 81 years of age, is hale and hearty, his mind as vigorous as ever, and he has not tasted flesh or even butter and milk as food for more than 50 years.—Indiana School Journal.

Let our teachers by all means use the columns of the local newspapers, for teachers are their best friends.

They train for the press an intelligent constituency, all the time, who will not only demand good newspapers, but who, by virtue of their training, will have the ability and the disposition to pay for them.

Intelligent people want to know what is going on in the world.

Ignorant people are indifferent and careless.—A. J. of Education.

CONKLING AT MENTOR.

The following extract from the Chicago Inter Ocean is an indication of the sentiments of the incoming administration. We commend it to the careful consideration of our people:

Senator Conkling's visit to Mentor has excited unusual attention, and there is gnashing of teeth in some quarters over the fact General Garfield sent for Mr. Conkling, and had his own private carriage at the depot to meet the distinguished New Yorker on his arrival. In the minds of the Reids and Curtises, this will forebode eruption to the State, but it will not alarm anybody else. General Garfield has the good sense to recognize Senator Conkling as the greatest leader of the greatest State in the Union, a tremendous power in politics, whom it would not only be injudicious but the height of political folly to ignore. Even were he not under personal obligations for the great service rendered by Senator Conkling in the campaign, he is sufficiently mindful of the harmony and welfare of the party to which he belongs to repudiate the silly advice of small meddlers who seek to separate him from the sympathy and co-operation of such a man. Standing at the very head of the party he represents, both in his State and in the national Senate, a man so remarkable for intellectual power as to mark him as one of the most important figures of contemporaneous history. Mr. Conkling may well be consulted by the President-elect, and referred to in many matters relating to the constitution of his council. General Garfield, knowing Senator Conkling, knows that nothing will be suggested by him which is not in strict accordance with the honor of the Chief Executive; and, knowing this, he can afford to be gracious and clean confidently upon the advice and counsel of the Senator from New York.

The following editorial note clipped from the Chicago Inter Ocean will be read with interest by our people. The Inter-Ocean is one of the best journals of the Nation, and never fails to do justice to the party of peace and progress:

"Those who remember the painful anxiety of the loyal men of the Nation, twenty years ago, when they watched the journey of Abraham Lincoln towards the Nation's capital, will mark the progress that has been made. You may search all the pages of history, of every people, and nowhere else has a party made so grand a record, or accomplished so much, as the Republican party. Its critics and enemies may continue to point out its mistakes, but history for all time will point to its achievements of a Nation redeemed happy, and prosperous, above all other nations upon the globe. The grand old patriot and now martyred President, stealing his silent way to Washington, stands out in contrast to the notes of preparation for his honored and worthy successor soon to make the journey. Both men have been peculiarly the outgrowth of American institutions. Coming from the ranks, knowing by actual experience every phase of a life of poverty and toil, and by education and cultivation having the largest experience, history will ever point to Lincoln and Garfield as men filling large places. All the history of the one is secure, and consecrated by a Nation's benedictions; that of the other, judged by his life, gives such promise as to make hope a reality.

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JACKSON, MISS.

Attention! Military!

I am anxious to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

Chris. A. Fleetwood,
P. O. Box 67,
Washington, D. C.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1881.

The entertainment given by the Pickwicks was a financial success.

Bon voyage, Mr. Editor, return soon to your post, ready to battle for your race.

His Majesty Rex will arrive here at 3 o'clock on Monday evening, at the foot of Canal street.

Spring time has made its appearance, and the weather is very suitable for the royal display of His Majesty Rex.

Rt. Rev. J. M. Galleher, D: D. Bishop of Louisiana, will preach at St. Phillip Church, on Ashwednesday evening, March 2.

Congressman elect C. B. Darrall was busy at the granite building, during the week, looking after the interest of his congressional district.

We are pleased to note the arrival, in this city, of Hon. Emile Detiege, of St. Martinsville, and Ex-Naval officer F. Riard, of Vermillionville.

The ladies of the Fourth District presented the Americus Club with a fine American flag during the week, for which they return many thanks.

A grand masquerade party will be given by the Ladies of Charity, at 266 Common street, on Wednesday evening, March 9. The boys and girls are expected to attend.

The parade of the Knights of Momus was beautiful in the extreme. The Crescent City is doing its best to entertain its thousands of visitors by these magnificent displays.

The entertainment given by the Good Intent Social Circle, on Sunday, the 20th inst., was not largely attended. The cause was the inclement weather.

At a meeting of the New Orleans Dramatic Club, resolutions were passed regretting the death of A. J. Kenner, Esq., also expressing sympathies for the family, in their sad bereavement.

We are pleased to note the appointment of our young and worthy friend, Frank W. Liggins, to the position of United States Route Agent, on the Morgan Railroad, vice A. Veazey, deceased.

Capt. Geo. L. Notton, supervising inspector of steam vessels, for this district, returned to the city on Saturday last, from Washington, D. C., where he went to attend the convention of supervising inspectors.

There are certain young men, in the upper districts, who never contribute a cent toward giving entertainments of any kind, yet become disatisfied when they are not invited to mar the pleasure and masticate the scanty earnings of others. The ladies know who they are.

The second course of sermons, at the St. Phillip's P. E. Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets, on the Great Women of the Bible, will be preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Thompson, on Sunday evening, February 27. Subject: The Two Wives or the Mother of Samuel.

On Monday evening last, a grand concert was given at the Central Congregational Church, by the church choir and others. Long before the hour for the performance, the church was densely crowded with the finest audience in the city. Mrs. A. B. Mason and Messrs. C. P. Wilson and A. A. Brown, deserves special mention, for they were applauded during the entire performance and well merited the applause bestowed.

The reception given by the Terpsichorian Social Circle, was held on Monday evening, February 21, at Economy Hall, and was in every way a complete success, reflecting great credit upon the members. At an early hour, the guests could be seen coming from all directions elegantly dressed. At 11 o'clock, the spacious Hall presented a scene of unrivaled grandeur. The ladies were handsomely attired and the gentlemen wore evening dress. The entertainment was one of the most enjoyable given this season. The up-town girls have not equaled it for years.

Washinton's birthday was celebrated on the 22d with great eclat. The parade during the day was the grandest ever witnessed by the people of New Orleans since the late war, the United States marines were at the head of the column, followed by the Continentals, the Charlestown Cadets and Boston Lancers. The Boston troops were the most notable in the procession, they presented a magnificent appearance and marched with more than ordinary accuracy. Our home organization deserve great credit, for they turned out in full force and made a very fine appearance. Thus the Blue and the Grey are united.

A grand entertainment and ball was announced by the ladies and gentlemen of the Moab Household of Ruth Circle, for the evening of the 19th inst., at Cottrell's Hall, which was numerously attended. The affair seemed to be a success in every respect, and Mr. J. Gordon Taylor, the chairman, will, no doubt, receive the congratulations of the Circle when he makes his report. The Circle was organized as an adjunct to the Household of Ruth, to afford an opportunity for the lady friends of the Order, not eligible for admission, to assist in the good work of Odd Fellowship.

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Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

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3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations ard promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of he United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MARCH. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS C.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110.400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDA, MARCH. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
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5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
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1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of March. 8, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-3-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending tor COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shalll untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable trecepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliabl agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The wal's of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Angusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing an instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKKY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United Stat or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS. New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

86th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper,

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY, $10.00,

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE, PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,
L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd, ...Grand Master.
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
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J B V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Noselair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidor Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
R Bruce Johson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

J, B. Gandet.....W. M.
E. J. Holmes.....S. W.
E. J. Webb.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
H. Mc Cray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

A. P. Williams.....W. M.
Isidro Rieras.....S. W.
George Turner.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
Wm. G. Brown.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

John Shields.....W. M.
Monroe Nelson.....S. W.
E. T. Fisher.....J. W.
James Isabelle.....Treas.
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Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

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Jno. A. Marshall.....W. M.
A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
J. R. Collins.....J. W.
Alex Johnson.....Treas.
Henry Hicks.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

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Jno. G. Lewis.....W M
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Frank Anderson.....J W.
St. F. Casavave.....Treas.
Frederick Fobb.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month Camp and Common.

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J. E. Trosclair.....W M.
J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....Trers.
A. A. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Louis De Gruy.....W M.
J. V. Labousrtie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month' Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

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This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
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OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUSIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of foecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

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